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PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Resettlement of Channapatna Taluk.

READ—

Government Order No. 3626-60—R. F. 58-93, dated the 23rd August 1893, sanctioning the original settlement of the Channapatna Taluk in the Bangalore District.

2. Letter No. 71, dated the 17th December 1925, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Settlements, in Mysore, submitting proposals for the revision settlement of Channapatna Taluk.

3. Correspondence ending with Memo No. 85—25-26, dated the 26th January 1926, from the same officer, submitting with his remarks, the opinions of the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District and the Revenue Commissioner on the above proposals.

4. Memo No. 114, dated the 24th March 1926, from the same officer, forwarding with the remarks of the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, seven objection petitions from the raiyats concerned.

ORDER No. R. 4875-86—L. S. 26-25-5, DATED 3RD APRIL 1926.

The original settlement of the Channapatna Taluk was ordered in August 1893. The Taluk then consisted of 234 Government villages, of which nine have since been absorbed. Eleven forests, plantations and kavals have been newly formed into villages, with the result that the present proposals relate to 236 villages, including 102 villages of the Closepet Sub-Taluk.

2. The tract enjoys a salubrious climate, and the people are fairly healthy and industrious. The rainfall is 34 inches per year in the average and it is adequate and well distributed.

3. There are in the Taluk, 119 tanks and 1,673 irrigational wells. Of the tanks, 26 major and 47 minor are restored and 4 major and 42 minor unrestored. The Kanva river which is dammed near Abbur feeds a series of tanks in the villages of Malur, Sankalgere, Hottiganahosahalli and Malurpatna. A sum of Rs. 3,62,325 has been spent on the improvement and repairs of tanks, since the original settlement.

4. Besides the usual dry crops, *viz.*, ragi, avare, togari, gram and oil-seeds, the main crops grown are paddy, betel leaves, plantains and sugar-cane. The banks of the Arkavathi and Kanva rivers are studded with a large number of mulberry and cocoanut gardens. It is reported that this tract is best suited for the cultivation of cocoanut.

5. There has been a steady increase in the population of the Taluk from 73,021 in 1881 to 1,14,224 in 1921. There are 20 villages with a population of over 1,000.

6. The tract is well served by roads and communications. Two new roads have been opened since the original settlement, *viz.*, one from Channapatna to Halgur in the Malvalli Taluk, and another under the Village Improvement Scheme, from Channapatna to Nidasale *via* Bevur. The Bangalore-Mysore Railway passes through the Taluk from North to South and has four Railway Stations, *viz.*, Bidadi, Closepet, Channapatna and Settihalli within the area.

7. Besides the weekly fairs at Santemogenhalli, Singarajapura and Closepet, annual Jatras are held at Malur and Hunasamaranahalli. These give opportunities to the people to dispose of betel leaves, cocoanuts and vegetables.

8. The tract has a number of subsidiary industries, the chief among them being silk-worm rearing, silk-reeling, lacquerware, toys, rope-making, manufacture of violin-wire and leather articles. Channapatna is noted for the excellence of its wooden toys and chunam. There is no dearth of labour in the tract, the wages being 8—12 annas a day for skilled labour and 6—8 annas (for males) and 3—4 annas (for females) for unskilled labour.

9. The agricultural resources of the people have improved appreciably since the original settlement. Houses and cattle have each increased by 40 per cent, carts by 12 per cent, and ploughs by 53 per cent. There is a marked increase in the value of the land. The prices of staple agricultural products have risen considerably—Ragi by 215·73 per cent, rice by 181·03 per cent, dal by 216·6 per cent, oil-seeds by 275 per cent, areca by 274·26 per cent and chillies by 274·29 per cent.

10. The area under occupation has expanded from 96,098 acres with an assessment of Rs. 1,21,479 in 1893-94 to 107,818 acres with an assessment of Rs. 1,30,380 in 1923-24 besides an acreage of about 4,000 acres occupied under temporary assessment. There were no remissions of assessment in respect of the villages in Channapatna Taluk during the present settlement, while those granted in Closepet Sub-Taluk on account of failure of crops are negligible. The revenue history of the Taluk shows steady progress.

11. Retaining the present grouping of the villages into three classes, the Survey Superintendent submits the following revision proposals:—

Group	Maximum rate per acre					
	Dry		Wet		Garden	
	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I	2 2 0	2 12 0	8 0 0 (tank) 9 0 0 (channel)	9 0 0 (tank) 10 0 0 (channel)	10 0 0	10 0 0
II	1 14 0	2 8 0	8 0 0 (tank) 9 0 0 (channel)	9 0 0 (tank) 10 0 0 (channel)	10 0 0	10 0 0
III	1 10 0	2 2 0	8 0 0 (tank) 9 0 0 (channel)	9 0 0 (tank) 10 0 0 (channel)	10 0 0	10 0 0

These proposals result in a net increase of Rs. 36,634 or 28 per cent over the present assessment of the Taluk; (or more correctly 23 per cent after making allowance for the increase of cultivated area under temporary assessment). The average rates under the original and revised settlement compare as under:—

	Original Settlement	Revision Settlement
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dry	0 13 1	1 1 2
Wet (tank)	3 13 4	4 4 6
(Channel)	6 3 9	6 15 5
Garden	3 13 11	3 8 9

Except in one village, where the rise is 125 per cent due to the formation of new gardens out of dry and kharab lands, the increase according to revision proposals will be within the maximum limit of 33 per cent.

12. Seven objection petitions have been received from people of the Taluk. The representations therein are of a general nature and do not call for any consideration.

13. The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District and the Revenue Commissioner support the proposals of the Survey Superintendent. Considering the general prosperity of the Taluk, its natural advantages particularly for cocoanut cultivation and the facilities for transport of agricultural produce, Government agree that the revised rates are suitable and compare favourably with those in force in the surrounding Taluks. They are accordingly pleased to sanction the proposals of the Survey Superintendent in their entirety. The rates will be announced as soon as possible, and brought into effect from 1st July 1926 with the usual guarantee of 30 years.

14. The Irrigation Cess will not be levied separately on Government lands. It will be treated as merged in the revised wet and garden assessment and a lumpsum equivalent to the amount of the cess will be set apart towards the Irrigation Cess Fund.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Damages caused to Lands by the side of Channels in the Malnad

READ—

Subject No. 1 (Kadur District) of the Representative Assembly of October 1924, re constitution of a Committee for devising measures to minimise danger to lands on the side of channels and water courses in the Malnad as a result of floods.

Correspondence ending with letter No. 3639—25-26, dated 11th December 1925, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding the reports received from the Deputy Commissioners of Kadur, Shimoga and Hassan Districts and recommending that the remedial measures to prevent damages being caused to lands by the sides of channels suggested by the Executive Engineer, Hassan Division, in his note sent up by the Deputy Commissioner of Hassan may be given a fair trial.

(Printed in extenso.)

ORDER No. R. 4714-7—L. R. 149-24-88, DATED 25TH MARCH 1926.

The Executive Engineer, Hassan, states that the damage that is usually caused lands by the side of channels in the Malnad, is of the following kinds:—

(1) The soil in the Malnad being generally soft and yielding due to heavy infall in the catchment on the hill side of the channels, the excessive in-flow scours banks and damages the lands below.